



UNITED LAGUNA WOODS  
MUTUAL

**REGULAR MEETING  
UNITED LAGUNA WOODS MUTUAL LANDSCAPE COMMITTEE**

**Thursday, August 22, 2022 – 1:30 p.m.  
BOARD ROOM/VIRTUAL  
Laguna Woods Village  
24351 El Toro Road, Laguna Woods, CA**

*Laguna Woods Village owners/residents are welcome to participate in all open committee meetings and submit comments or questions for virtual meetings using one of three options:*

1. *Join in-person in the Community Center Board Room*
2. *Join the Zoom meeting at <https://zoom.us/j/93131082872>. Please raise your "Virtual Hand" during the agenda item you wish to speak to.*
  - *If you have a comment regarding a topic that is **not** on the agenda, please raise your "Virtual Hand" during the "Member Comments" agenda item.*
3. *Via email to [meeting@vmsinc.org](mailto:meeting@vmsinc.org) any time before the meeting is scheduled and before the agenda item you wish to speak to during the meeting. Please use the name United Mutual Landscape Committee in the subject line of the email. Name and unit number must be included.*

*FYI: All landscaping rules and regulations may be found in the United Landscape Manual on the Village website:*

*<https://www.lagunawoodsvillage.com/documents/view/United-Landscape-Maintenance-Manual-Updated-June-2020.pdf?v=1597776227>*

**AGENDA**

1. Call to Order
2. Acknowledgment of Media
3. Approval of the Agenda
4. Approval of Meeting Report for July 14, 2022
5. Chair Remarks
6. Department Head Update

- a. Project Log
- b. Water Use Comparison Graph
- 7. Member Comments (Items not on the agenda)
- 8. Response to Member Comments

Items for Discussion and Consideration

- 9. Tree Environmental Assessment
- 10. Discussion Regarding Resolution for Personal Items in Common Areas
- 11. Staff Report and Resolution for Restrictions on Outside Plant Watering
- 12. Tree Removal Request: 35-G Calle Aragon – One Pink Flame Tree
- 13. Tree Removal Request: 2044-C – One Jacaranda Tree

Concluding Business:

- 14. Committee Member Comments
- 15. Date of Next Meeting – September 26, 2022 at 1:30 p.m.
- 16. Adjournment

Diane Casey, Chair  
Kurt Wiemann, Staff Officer  
Jayanna Abolmoloki, Landscape Administrative Assistant  
Telephone: 949-268-2565

\*A quorum of the United Board, or more, may also be present at the meeting.



**OPEN MEETING**

**REGULAR MEETING OF THE UNITED LAGUNA WOODS MUTUAL  
LANDSCAPE COMMITTEE**

**Thursday, July 14, 2022 – 9:30 A.M.  
BOARD ROOM/VIRTUAL MEETING**

**Laguna Woods Village Community Center Board Room  
24351 El Toro Road**

**REPORT**

**COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:** Chair- Diane Casey, Maggie Blackwell, Anthony Liberatore substituting for Lenny Ross

**COMMITTEE MEMBERS ABSENT:** Lenny Ross

**OTHERS PRESENT:** None.

**ADVISORS PRESENT:** Mary Sinclair, Ann Beltran

**STAFF PRESENT:** Kurt Wiemann, Jayanna Abolmoloki

**1. Call to Order**

Chair Casey called the meeting to order at 9:31 a.m.

**2. Acknowledgment of Media**

No media were present.

**3. Approval of the Agenda**

Director Blackwell made a motion to approve the agenda. Director Liberatore seconded. The committee was in unanimous support.

**4. Approval of the Meeting Report for June 9, 2022**

Director Blackwell made a motion to approve the report. Director Liberatore seconded. The committee was in unanimous support.

**5. Chair's Remarks**

Chair Casey began her remarks by reading a poem written by William Blake. Chair Casey stated she is happy to introduce her two Advisors, Ann Beltran and Mary Sinclair. Chair Casey also announced the date of the first Tree Ad Hoc Committee meeting, which is set for July 18, 2022.



## **6. Department Head Update**

Mr. Wiemann stated that he is happy to have the two new Advisors on board as well. Mr. Wiemann shared that he met with El Toro Water District and learned that they are still at "level two," regarding water mandates, which translates into a voluntary 15% reduction in water use.

Mr. Wiemann discussed his expectation of what landscaping throughout the community will look like over the next several months as water use is reduced. Mr. Wiemann also shared that the nursery has many drought-tolerant plants ready for planting, and that we are looking at semi-permanent changes.

Director Blackwell made a motion to reduce irrigation water use by 15% below regular levels. Director Liberatore seconded. The committee was in unanimous support of the motion.

Mr. Wiemann shared that Village Television is in the process of filming a video to highlight the work of the tree crew.

Mr. Wiemann also informed the committee that the environmental assessment had been placed on the back-burner due to budget, but it is being processed now.

Members made comments and asked questions.

## **7. Member Comments (Items not on the agenda)**

Topics included:

- Shrub pruning
- Landscape crew start-times
- Mulch used to reduce water use
- Weeds

## **8. Response to Member Comments**

Director Blackwell informed the audience that the Landscape department only plants at certain times every year. Director Blackwell also mentioned that weeds grow faster than anything else, and we no longer use round-up which was the most effective method to remedy weeds.

Director Liberatore reminded the audience that Southern California does not receive much rainfall per year, which makes it difficult to grow grass.

Chair Casey informed the audience that grass will be addressed later in the year.

Mr. Wiemann stated that a drought presentation on TV6 is a great idea. Mr. Wiemann also shared that he is expecting staff to receive many more calls regarding Landscape dying.



Mr. Wiemann stated that the start-times for Landscape crews are not vindictive. He shared that there are only a few locations within the Village where equipment can be dropped off. However, Mr. Wiemann can ask that the locations rotate to reduce frequent noise disturbances in the early morning hours.

Mr. Wiemann stated that he agrees shrubs should not be topped, but it cannot be undone because certain shrubs have been topped in the past. Mr. Wiemann stated that going forward, new shrubs planted will not be topped.

#### **9. Moving the Meeting Date to Approximately One Week Earlier**

Chair Casey informed the audience that the committee would like to move the regular meeting date and time to the fourth Monday of each month at 1:30 p.m. to allow for timely submission of documents to the United Board each month.

Director Blackwell made a motion to move the regular meeting of the United Laguna Woods Mutual Landscape Committee to the fourth Monday of every month at 1:30 p.m. Director Liberatore seconded. The committee was in unanimous support.

#### **10. Discuss Plantings and Pots in Common Areas**

Mr. Wiemann stated that the committee is reviewing a potential policy revision for this topic, and that it would be placed on the next agenda.

Members made comments and asked questions.

#### **11. Tree Removal Request: 28-A Avenida Castilla – Three Canary Island Pine Trees**

Director Blackwell made a motion to accept staff recommendation to approve the request for the removal of two of the three Canary Island Pine trees. Director Liberatore seconded. The committee was in unanimous support.

#### **12. Tree Removal Request: 426-A Avenida Castilla – One Canary Island Pine Tree**

Director Blackwell made a motion to accept staff recommendation to deny the request for the removal of one Canary Island Pine tree. Director Liberatore seconded. The committee was in unanimous support.

#### **Concluding Business:**

#### **13. Committee Member Comments**

Various comments were made.

#### **14. Date of Next Meeting – Monday, August 22, 2022 at 1:30 p.m.**

#### **15. Adjournment at 10:59 a.m.**

*Diane Casey*

Diane Casey (Jul 26, 2022 12:07 PDT)

Diane Casey, Chair

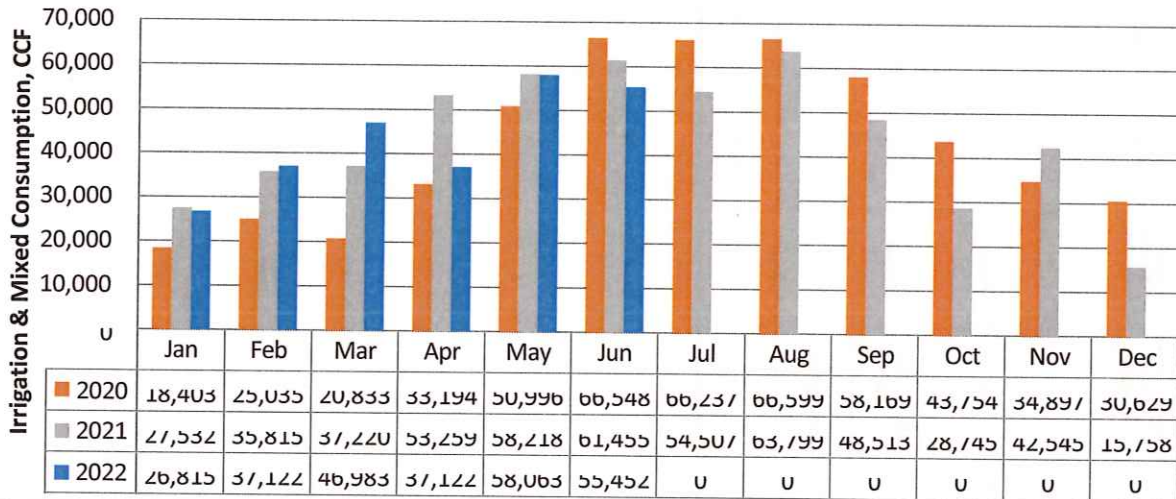


United Mutual Landscape Project Log August 11, 2022 2022 Reserve Fund Projects (As of 06/30/2022)									
Project	Work Unit	Description	Status	Contract Number	Estimated Completion	Completion	Budget	YTD*	Balance
Improvement and Restoration	Staff	Replacement of plant material that is beyond it's useful life. Renovation of shrub beds adjacent to buildings.	On-going annual project using in-house crews.	n/a	Annual	22.46%	\$ 374,958	\$ 84,210	\$ 290,748
Landscape Modification/Turf Reduction	Staff	Areas to eliminate inefficient maintenance and high water usage; replace with easier to maintain/water efficient landscape with low water use irrigation.	Project locations were presented to Committee and approved on February 10, 2022.	n/a	Annual	20.50%	\$ 26,078	\$ 5,346	\$ 20,732
Slope Renovation/Maintenance	Mission Landscape	Annual cutting back and removal of vegetation on slopes. Maintenance thereafter.	In progress, on schedule.	MIS106-2201-00	Annual	35.07%	\$ 85,847	\$ 30,110	\$ 55,737
Tree Maintenance	Great Scott Tree Services, Inc.	The annual program a combination of contracted work and in-house staff, working on a 5 year species-based trim cycle. Contractor performs mainly scheduled annual maintenance and isolated removals. Staff crew focuses on customer service.	Contracted tree crews trimmed 331 trees, removed 9, and planted 8 trees.	P100009780	Annual	15.33%	\$ 503,120	\$ 77,120	\$ 426,000
	In-House Tree Crew		As of June 30, 2022, the in-house crew trimmed 285 trees, removed 48 and planted 5 trees.	n/a		28.38%	\$ 444,537	\$ 126,175	\$ 318,362

\*Completion based upon invoices received to-date; 7/25/2022



## United Mutual - Irrigation & Mixed Consumption 2020 - 2022 Trends





## **Urban Forest Tree Assessment Report Laguna Woods, California**

***Prepared for:***

**UNITED LAGUNA WOODS MUTUAL**  
P.O. Box 2220  
Laguna Hills, CA 92654

***Prepared by:***

**CHAMBERS GROUP, INC.**  
5 Hutton Centre Drive, Suite 750  
Santa Ana, CA 92707  
(949) 261-5414

**August 2022**

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## SECTION 1.0 – INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 DOCUMENT PURPOSE

Chambers Group Inc. (Chambers Group) was contracted by United Laguna Woods Mutual (ULWM) to conduct a general overview assessment of its residential landscape trees (urban forest) and evaluate how existing conditions align with current considerations for environmental effects such as climate change resilience, water conservation, and special status resource protections. Chambers Group Arborist Heather Clayton and Biologist Joanna Kipper conducted a reconnaissance-level site inspection on July 27, 2022, to document current site conditions and interview landscape maintenance personnel. The assessment did not include an in-depth tree inventory for each individual specimen within the ULWM community, but rather focused on the overall health of the forest and long-term function. The results of the site inspection and subsequent analysis are presented below.

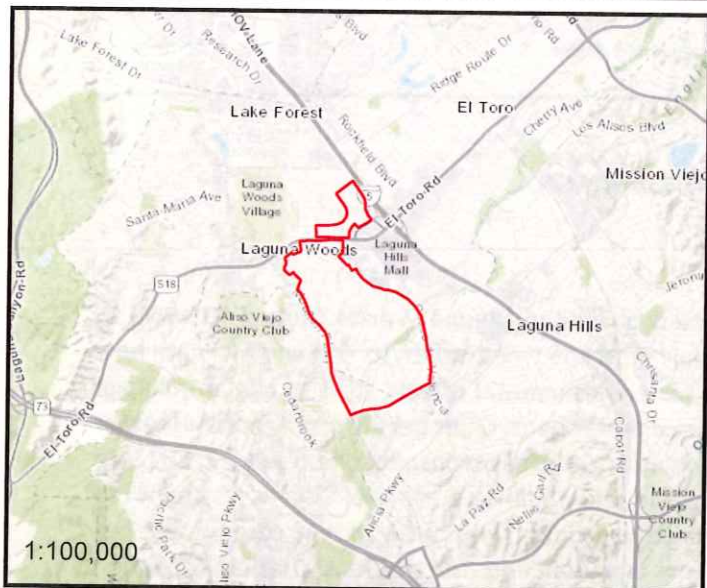
### 1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

ULWM is an association representing approximately 6,300 homeowners in the City of Laguna Woods, County of Orange (County), California (Figure 1). Most residential structures and facilities within the City of Laguna Woods were built in phases from around 1964 through the late 1980s. Approximately 236 acres of ornamental turf grass, shrubs, and trees comprise ULWM's urban forest.

Common upper canopy species found within the community include non-native Aleppo pine (*Pinus halepensis*), American sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), Canary Island pine (*Pinus canariensis*), carrotwood (*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*), crepe myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*), gum (*Eucalyptus* spp.), jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*), Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), Peruvian pepper (*Schinus molle*), Shamel ash (*Fraxinus uhdei*), and southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*). A few native tree species are present and include coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), and white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*), but these are in lower frequencies. Mid-canopy shrubs and perennials include bougainvillea (*Bougainvillea* spp.), bird of paradise (*Strelitzia reginae*), English ivy (*Hedera helix*), hibiscus (*Hibiscus* sp.) and oleander (*Nerium oleander*). Ornamental turf grass is dominated by Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*) and kikuyu grass (*Pennisetum clandestinum*). Attachment A lists tree species known to occur within the ULWM community.

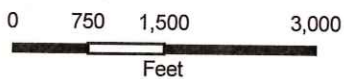
The ULWM community is bisected by Aliso Creek which contains a high frequency of native willow (*Salix* spp.) and western sycamore trees. Native emergent marsh vegetation is present within and along the banks including cattails (*Typha* spp.) and common spikerush (*Eleocharis palustris*), among others. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) are two resource agencies that govern certain activities within the creek. The jurisdictional creek areas are excluded from the ULWM community and managed by a separate homeowner's association (The Golden Rain Foundation); however certain activities that occur within ULWM can affect natural resources within the creek.





United Laguna Woods Mutual

**Figure 1**  
United Laguna Woods Mutual





## SECTION 2.0 – URBAN FORESTRY

Initial development of the landscape plant palette focused on a mosaic of fast-growing aesthetically pleasing arboreal (tree) species that were readily available at the time of construction. Many tree species were planted in dense unnatural groupings (groves), in lines adjacent to streets and sidewalks or within close proximity to structures (Attachment B, Site Photographs). Currently, there are approximately 18,300 trees of various species, life stage, height, and canopy size throughout the ULWM community. Some of the most common mature tree species observed include non-native Aleppo pines, Brazilian pepper, Canary Island pine, crepe myrtle, gum (multiple species), Shamel ash, and southern magnolia.

Although not considered sensitive and valuable native habitat that would typically be regulated by resource protection agencies including CDFW, RWQCB, or the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), an urban forest can offer certain local environmental benefits similar to established native vegetation. There are however maintenance challenges and undesirable effects on adjacent areas if not kept under strict control and monitored regularly.

### 2.1 BENEFITS OF AN URBAN FOREST

#### 2.1.1 Habitat For Wildlife

An urban forest can offer foraging and dwelling habitats for many terrestrial and avian wildlife species. Native mammalian wildlife species presumed to be present within the ULWM community include coyote (*Canis latrans*), Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*). In addition to terrestrial wildlife, more than 30 avian species have been observed within the Aliso Creek area of the ULWM Community including red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), snowy egret (*Egretta thula*), hooded oriole (*Icterus cucullatus*), and western bluebird (*Sialia mexicana*). Attachment C lists the wildlife species or their sign (i.e., tracks, scat) Chambers Group has observed on site.

#### 2.1.2 Air Filtration and Energy Reduction (Carbon Sequestration)

Modern community developments and new construction incorporate climate change considerations in their landscape design and building codes. Excess carbon in the atmosphere is considered a main contributor to reduced air quality and a warming climate. Carbon sequestration (direct capture) from the atmosphere or reducing carbon emission (indirect capture) are two of these considerations in effect for today's modern project development.

A healthy well-designed urban forest can have positive effects on a community's micro-climate through decreasing excess carbon outputs and increasing oxygen. The chemical element carbon and carbon-based molecules are fundamental building blocks for nearly everything on earth, including trees. Trees synthesize water and nutrients (e.g., Iron, nitrogen, calcium) and utilize chemical elements (e.g., carbon dioxide) to create their root system, trunk, branches, and leaves. Through this process (photosynthesis), trees take (direct capture) excess carbon molecules from the environment to build their structures and in turn release oxygen molecules back into the atmosphere.



Indirect carbon sequestration can occur through a reduction in energy use, such as electricity. Electricity production creates greenhouse gases (i.e., carbon dioxide) linked to climate change. Air conditioners require a significant amount of electricity to operate. Shading the exterior of residential and commercial structures with dense tree canopies can cool the interior of structures, reducing air conditioning needs (energy use). Although the degree to which shade can assist in energy reduction is difficult to measure as it is dependent on several variables including canopy density, proximity to structure, cardinal direction, season, and type of structure being shaded, any reduction in energy can equate to cost savings and improved efficiency.

### **2.1.3 Water Filtration**

Trees, particularly long-lived mature trees, require large amounts of water to persist. Approximately 50 percent of a tree's biomass can be comprised of water (Somvichian-Clausen, 2016). Trees can assist with water filtration by absorbing precipitation, irrigation water, and general urban runoff directly into their biomass (e.g., roots and bark), synthesizing the oxygen, and releasing it back into the atmosphere or ground water. This attribute can be beneficial for riparian systems that receive urban runoff which typically contain environmentally harmful contaminants.

### **2.1.4 Aesthetics and Screening Effects**

Trees with large robust canopies can provide privacy screening for densely populated residential communities such as ULWM. Thickets of densely planted trees can also provide noise reduction from adjacent major cross streets such as Moulton Parkway and El Toro Road. However, trees used for screening and aesthetics must be planted so as not to deter from structural integrity or compromise public safety.

## **2.2 CHALLENGES OF MAINTAINING AN AGING URBAN FOREST**

Not all trees are equally beneficial in urban forest. A tree's morphology, life cycle, location, and maintenance needs can be extremely problematic for community management if proper care is not afforded. Overall long-term maintenance challenges and environmental deficiencies can often outweigh their perceived environmental benefits within the community. Understanding these deficiencies and their cumulative long-term effects is critical for improving current maintenance practices and planning for future environmental requirements and budget needs.

### **2.2.1 Habitat Competition for Native Species**

#### **Non-Native Wildlife**

Many non-native wildlife species use urban forests for foraging and reproduction, outcompeting native wildlife. Non-native avian species include rock pigeon (*Columba livia*), Eurasian collared dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*), European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), European house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), and Egyptian geese (*Alopochen aegyptiaca*), among others. A high frequency of non-native eastern fox squirrels (*Sciurus niger*) are present within the ULWM community and are regularly observed foraging and nesting within many of the taller mature conifer trees throughout the community. Urban areas tend to support less native wildlife biodiversity and have lower species richness than natural native communities.

such as coastal sage scrub, chaparral, oak woodland, and willow riparian forest communities. Planting more native tree species such as coast live oak, western sycamores, and toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*) can improve habitat opportunities for native wildlife.

### Non-Native Plant Species

Several ornamental non-native trees species commonly planted within Southern California urban areas have been deemed invasive by the California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC), a category assigned to species that can be harmful to native aquatic systems, plant communities, and wildlife species. Examples of ways non-native trees affect the environment include:

- Prolific seeding can quickly establish dense stands of vegetation within watersheds creating flood control hazards.
- Outcompeting native trees within adjacent wilderness areas (i.e., Aliso Creek and Laguna Coast Wilderness), alter those ecosystems and subsequently have a negative effect on foraging and breeding resources native wildlife depend on.
- Contain toxins in their fruits causing severe illness or mortality in birds or small mammals (including domestic pets) when consumed.

Examples of invasive species within the ULWM community include Brazilian pepper tree, Peruvian pepper, Mexican fan palm, ngaio tree (*Myoporum laetum*), pampas grass (*Cortaderia selloana*), Russian olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*), Shamel ash, blue gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*), red gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*), cherry plum (*Prunus cerasifera*), edible fig (*Ficus carica*), and glossy privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*), blackwood acacia (*Acacia melanoxylon*), and Canary Island date palm (*Phoenix canariensis*).

Modern urban (residential and commercial) developments and municipalities are increasingly including provisions during their pre-development planning phases that restrict the planting of those species deemed moderately to highly invasive by the Cal-IPC or that have been known to be problematic in natural areas and wildlife.

ULWM should reference the Cal-IPC Inventory (Cal-IPC 2022) online reference guide for species that should be disallowed for installation to avoid inadvertent negative effects on adjacent natural areas and other unintended consequences.

### 2.2.2 Flammability and Fire Concerns

Modern residential and commercial developments incorporate fire science and local fire authority guidance into their designs. Modern developments prohibit certain tree species to be planted within close proximity to structures due to their flammability potential such as palm trees that can easily spread embers to adjacent structures or trees with a high oil content in their leaves and stems. The vegetation management division of ULWM should consult the Orange County Fire Authority's recent guidelines (OCFA 2022) as well when selecting and replacing various tree species throughout the community.



### **2.2.3 Invasive Pests**

Several tree species within the community (i.e., Canary Island and Aleppo pines) can be susceptible to a variety of deadly pathogenic diseases and insects such as shothole borers (*Euwallacea fornicatus*), Mediterranean pine engraver (*Orthotomicus erosus*), redhaired pine bark beetle (*Hylurgus ligniperda*), root rot (*Phytophthora* spp.), and spider mites (*Tetranychus urticae*) (UCIPM 2008). Infected trees can serve as source trees or hosts that perpetuate the spread to other otherwise healthy trees.

Such pests and diseases can stress the trees, causing weakness or dead limbs, and/or lead to complete die off of the trunk. Heavily infested trees can spread such pests and diseases to other trees. Weak and dying trees can also create safety hazards as parts or all of the tree can fall unexpectedly, particularly in heavy winds such as the Santa Ana winds. Treating these pathogens can be labor intensive and not always effective. Transitioning the ULWM urban forest to trees with a lower susceptibility to such invasive pests or diseases is recommended to reduce the overall maintenance effort and to preserve the health and stability of existing trees.

### **2.2.4 Aggressive Root System Species**

Many tree species are known to have aggressive fast-growing root systems that can negatively affect adjacent infrastructure such as cinderblock retaining walls, rooftops, building foundations, roads, and sidewalks. This growth can compromise the integrity of structures over time or cause safety hazards for pedestrians. Although cracks or lifting of sidewalks or roadways/asphalt streets in carports can often be patched or repaired, this may be required multiple times at the same location as the tree ages in place. Damage and associated repairs are unanticipated maintenance costs that should be considered when assessing a tree's overall benefit to the immediate area.

### **2.2.5 Self-Pruning or High Debris Load Species**

Many trees are described as self-pruning in that they frequently drop substantial amounts of dead branches (and associated leaves/needles, or seed pods) which may occur in and around public spaces. These types of trees require substantially more labor and material costs to frequently and properly maintain to minimize the potential for inadvertent damage to property, persons, or wildlife.

Several self-pruning or high debris load trees such as Canary Island pines, gum trees, and Aleppo pines were observed during the site visit to have tall robust canopies abutting or spanning over adjacent structures (e.g., rooftops). Unmaintained leaf litter can promote moisture retention, mold growth, or wood rot. Extended debris accumulation can attract undesirable small mammals. Debris accumulation can also obstruct drainage systems (e.g., gutters and downspouts).

Increased maintenance attention and frequency (trimming, thinning, or removal) is recommended to minimize the cumulative negative effects of these self-pruning and high debris load species.

### **2.2.6 Overplanting**

Initial landscape designs resulted in the unnecessarily dense installation of fast-growing tall tree species. Overplanting and the limited distance between some of these trees can negatively affect growth opportunities by restricting resource availability such as light, water, and nutrients. Overplanting of trees



can restrict sunlight to desirable flowering perennials and shrubs in the understory, limiting growth and causing potential mortalities. Large mature trees can absorb between 10 and 150 gallons of water daily, yet of all the water absorbed by plants, less than 5% remains in the plant for growth (Purcell, 2021) depending on soils, irrigation methods, and species. Therefore, overplanting requires more water usage to maintain each tree's biomass. Additionally, some trees (i.e., pines) produce growth chemicals (allelopathy) in their roots that enter the soils and thus inhibit growth of neighboring plants. Excessive amounts of these species in a restricted location and within close proximity can substantially alter the soil biochemistry, limiting above ground plant diversity and plant health.

Selective removal of trees, especially those already deemed problematic for other reasons (i.e., diseased, dying, or causing damage to infrastructure) from within these existing dense groves could produce substantial short-term and long-term benefits to their surrounding environment through improved soil chemistry, improved plant diversity in the understory, decreased water use, and increased upper canopy growth potential through reduced resource competition.

#### **2.2.7      Water Filtration and Use**

Although trees, particularly those in natural riparian settings such as Aliso Creek, can absorb substantial amounts of urban runoff to assist with stormwater filtration within subterranean ecosystems, many trees within the ULWM community are located within relatively flat hardscape settings. Therefore, their ability to assist with natural storm water filtration can be limited to primarily filtering the large amounts of potable irrigation water they require to persist year-round.

Most ornamental tree species within southern California require substantial amounts of water to grow and maintain a healthy biomass. Several trees within the ULWM community appeared to be drought stressed at the time of the site visit evidenced by necrotic tissue (brown limbs and canopy die off). Drought stressed trees also tend to be aesthetically unappealing, have increased susceptibility to pests and disease, and become weak which create public safety hazards with limb die-off or increased fragility during high wind events.

Drought tolerant trees should be prioritized as replacement options within the community to assist with water use reduction and improve climate change resiliency. Supplemental watering through non-specific overhead irrigation systems can also be wasteful. Overhead watering can result in run-off onto adjacent hardscape areas that do not require irrigation (i.e., sidewalks, streets). Additionally, different species require more water than others. Transitioning to specialized drippers or individual bubblers per tree is recommended for some species to minimize overwatering and runoff.

#### **2.2.8      Chemical Use**

Urban forests also often contain plant species not adapted to southern California's Mediterranean climate. They are often from more humid tropical or cooler temperate climates. Fertilizers are often required to enhance ornamental plant health to maintain the lush, robust, and floristic displays of these non-native species.

Pest control products (i.e., pesticides, herbicides, insecticides, and rodenticides) are also commonly used to control a variety of nuisance organisms within the community that these non-native species are prone

to attracting. Excessive, inappropriate, or illegal use of chemicals can degrade soils and vegetation, pollute aquatic systems, and may cause severe illness or death in wildlife and humans. ULWM retains certified personnel contracted to recommend, acquire, and employ chemical means of pest control including a Certified Pest Control Advisors and Qualified Applicators. Pesticide Use Reports are submitted to the County of Orange Agricultural Commissioner monthly.

The need for chemical intervention to maintain an urban forest can be reduced through improved plant selection such as selecting those species that are more pest and disease resistant, those tree species that do not produce edible fruit, and those that require less water.

#### **2.2.9      Limitation to Carbon Sequestration**

Although trees in general can be capable of direct carbon sequestration and oxygen production, some species do it much more efficiently than others.

The location and cardinal direction planted in relation to a structure of tall matures trees can limit their indirect benefits for energy reduction. Trees planted within 60 feet on the south or southwestern side of a building provide substantially more shade during peak daylight hours on the Pacific coastal areas of southern California than a tree on the northern or eastern side of a building (Ravdin 2016).

The age of tree can also limit its carbon sequestration. The bulk of direct carbon sequestrations occurs in the preliminary growing years of a tree's life and slows at maturity as less biomass is generated.

A tree's morphology and growth habits affect its carbon sequestration potential. Long-lived broadleaved deciduous trees that drop their leaves annually and dense hardwood species tend to directly capture more carbon over time as they require more carbon to generate and maintain their structure compared to evergreen coniferous trees (Ravdin 2016). Therefore, a mature softwood coniferous evergreen (i.e., pine) is far less effective at carbon sequestration compared to a young hardwood broadleaf deciduous tree species (e.g., western sycamore, velvet ash (*Fraxinus velutina*), and American sweet gum).

Installing moderately tall hardwood deciduous broad-leaved trees with non-aggressive root systems within appropriate proximity to structures on their southern sides, maximizes the indirect carbon sequestration potential. However, trees planted on the north or northeast sides of a structure provide nominal shade effects. There are several trees planted within very close proximity to structures within the ULWM community, and many of them are evergreen pines with aggressive root systems and that are located on the northern or northeast sides of structures.



### SECTION 3.0 – SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Long-term maintenance requirements, invasive pests and diseases, invasive root systems, climate change, extended drought, evolution of environmental regulations, and budget constraints are all unforeseen challenges being realized as the ULWM community's urban forest ages into the 21st (twenty-first) century.

Although many of the existing mature trees within the ULWM community provide certain benefits such as some carbon sequestration, shade, habitat for certain wildlife, privacy screening, and aesthetic appeal, in certain species, the cumulative and long-term negative effects that occur by maintaining or allowing them to persist outweigh their perceived benefits.

Trees that pose long-term cumulative maintenance challenges such as those that are self-pruning, have heavy debris loads, trees that are too densely planted, trees that threaten infrastructure, have aggressive roots, are currently prohibited by OCFA guidance, those that are infested with pests or disease and/or pose threats to environmental resources (i.e., native wildlife or riparian systems) should be prioritized for improved routine maintenance inspection frequency, trimming, removal, or replacement.

Transitioning the ULWM traditional ornamental landscape to appropriately-placed, lower-maintenance, climate-friendly, non-invasive, and fire-wise species will improve maintenance efficiencies, lower maintenance costs and financial liabilities, improve the ULWM microclimate, and reduce negative effects on natural resources in the future. Chambers Group recommends ULWM educate its residents on the benefits that such improved maintenance considerations can have on the environment as a whole.

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## **ATTACHMENT A –TREE SPECIES WITHIN UNITED LAGUNA WOODS MUTUAL**





Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle (including hybrids)
<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	Carrotwood
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia
<i>Citrus limon</i>	Lemon
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush
<i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i>	Queen Palm
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian Pepper
<i>Afrocarpus gracilior</i>	Fern Pine
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Cajuput Tree
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Torulosa'	Hollywood Juniper
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American Sweet Gum
<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	King Palm
<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Orange
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silk Oak
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Flaxleaf Paperbark
<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemus</i>	Silver Dollar Gum
<i>Metrosideros excelsa</i>	New Zealand Christmas Tree
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	Purple-Leafed Plum
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Bottle Tree
<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	Shamel Ash
<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Rustyleaf Fig
<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	California Sycamore
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Weeping Bottlebrush
<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Weeping Fig
<i>Schinus molle</i>	California Pepper
<i>Raphiolepis</i> 'Majestic Beauty'	Majestic Beauty Indian Hawthorne
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	Red Ironbark
<i>Ficus carica</i>	Edible Fig
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> 'Little Gem'	Little Gem Magnolia
<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	Edible Loquat
<i>Prunus lyonii</i>	Catalina Cherry
<i>Ilex altaclarensis</i> 'Wilsonii'	Wilson Holly
<i>Ficus microcarpa</i> 'Nitida'	Indian Laurel Fig
<i>Geijera parviflora</i>	Australian Willow
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm
<i>Handroanthus impetiginosus</i>	Pink Trumpet Tree
<i>Araucaria columnaris</i>	Star Pine
<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Leyland Cypress
<i>Citrus X paradisi</i>	Grapefruit
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brisbane Box
<i>Cercis canadensis</i> var. <i>texensis</i>	Texas/Oklahoma Redbud
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Lemon-Scented Gum

<i>Pyrus kawakamii</i>	Evergreen Pear
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Eastern Redbud
<i>Eriobotrya deflexa</i>	Bronze Loquat
<i>Prunus persica</i>	Peach
<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Purple Orchid Tree
<i>Persea americana</i>	Avocado
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Maidenhair Tree
<i>Yucca gloriosa</i>	Spanish Dagger
<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress
<i>Archontophoenix myolensis</i>	King Palm
<i>Koelreuteria bipinnata</i>	Chinese Flame Tree
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	Carob
<i>Podocarpus henkelii</i>	Long-Leafed Yellowwood
<i>Betula pendula</i>	European White Birch
<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	Red-Flowering Gum
<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	Windmill Palm
<i>Rhus lancea</i>	African Sumac
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Italian Stone Pine
<i>Brachychiton discolor</i>	Pink Flame Tree
<i>Chitalpa tashkentensis</i>	Chitalpa
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum
<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Guava
<i>Juniperus species</i>	Juniper Species
<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane Tree
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted Gum
<i>Diospyros kaki</i>	Japanese Persimmon
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	Peppermint Tree
<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i>	Lime
<i>Pinus thunbergiana</i>	Japanese Black Pine
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry
<i>Fortunella margarita</i>	Nagami Kumquat
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive
<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Tangerine
<i>Punica granatum</i>	Pomegranate
<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	Carolina Laurel Cherry
<i>Brahea edulis</i>	Guadalupe Palm
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Victorian Box
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Ornamental Pear
Other Tree	Other Tree
<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>	Desert Gum
<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	White Alder
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Glossy Privet
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Green Hopseed
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican Fan Palm
<i>Solanum macranthum</i>	Tree Solanum



Albizia julibrissin	Mimosa; Silk Tree
Chamaerops humilis	Mediterranean Fan Palm
Cassia leptophylla	Gold Medallion Tree
Eucalyptus lehmannii	Bushy Yate
Malus domestica	Edible Apple Species
Platanus occidentalis	American Sycamore
Ceiba speciosa	Floss Silk Tree
Tristaniaopsis laurina	Water Gum
Myoporum laetum	Myoporum
Schefflera actinophylla	Queensland Umbrella Tree
Araucaria heterophylla	Norfolk Island Pine
Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak
Brachychiton acerifolius	Flame Tree
Ziziphus jujuba	Chinese Jujube
Cercis canadensis 'Forest Pansy'	Forest Pansy Redbud
Triadica sebifera	Chinese Tallow Tree
Phoenix canariensis	Canary Island Date Palm
Prunus domestica	Plum
Gleditsia triacanthos f. inermis	Thornless Honey Locust
Pittosporum viridiflorum	Cape Pittosporum
Eucalyptus globulus 'Compacta'	Compact Bluegum
Prunus armeniaca	Apricot
Eucalyptus viminalis	Manna Gum
Robinia x ambigua 'Purple Robe'	Purple Robe Locust
Acer palmatum	Japanese Maple
Arbutus unedo	Strawberry Tree
Eucalyptus cladocalyx	Sugar Gum
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Green Ash
Hymenosporum flavum	Sweetshade
Ligustrum japonicum	Japanese Privet
Ficus elastica	Rubber Plant
Lycianthes rantonnetii	Blue Potato Bush
Pittosporum tenuifolium	Blackstem Pittosporum
Psidium cattleianum	Strawberry Guava
Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Red Gum
Harpephyllum caffrum	Kaffir Plum
Ligustrum sinense	Chinese Privet
Ilex aquifolium	English Holly
Pittosporum crassifolium	Seaside Pittosporum
Maytenus boaria	Mayten
Cedrus atlantica	Atlas Cedar
Cotinus coggygia	Smoke Tree
Acacia longifolia	Sydney Golden Wattle
Leptospermum scoparium	New Zealand Tea Tree
Photinia fraseri	Fraser Photinia
Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood Acacia
Auranticarpa rhombifolia	Queensland Pittosporum

<i>Cunonia capensis</i>	African Red Alder
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Chinese Juniper
<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	Chinese Pistache
<i>Radermachera sinica</i>	China Doll
<i>Prunus serrulata</i>	Japanese Flowering Cherry
<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar Cedar
<i>Cotoneaster lacteus</i>	Red Clusterberry
<i>Pinus brutia</i> var. <i>eldarica</i>	Afghan Pine
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust
<i>Carica papaya</i>	Papaya
<i>Chionanthus retusus</i>	Chinese Fringe Tree
<i>Dyopsis decaryi</i>	Triangle Palm
<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	Yew Pine
<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood
<i>Xylosma congestum</i>	Shiny Xylosma
<i>Erythrina caffra</i>	Kaffirboom Coral Tree
<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Tobira, Mock Orange
<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Australian Tea Tree
<i>Prunus persica</i> var. <i>nucipersica</i>	Nectarine
<i>Robinia x ambigua</i> 'Idahoensis'	Idaho Locust
<i>Magnolia doltsopa</i>	Michelia
<i>Platycladus orientalis</i>	Oriental Arborvitae
<i>Prunus</i> species	Stone Fruit Species
<i>Eucalyptus pulverulenta</i>	Silver Mountain Gum
<i>Hibiscus mutabilis</i> 'Flore Pleno'	Double Confederate Rose
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	American Arborvitae
<i>Acacia baileyana</i>	Bailey Acacia
<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>	Incense Cedar
<i>Hyophorbe lagenicaulis</i>	Bottle Palm
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	Date Palm
<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>	Western Redbud
<i>Cocculus laurifolius</i>	Snailseed
<i>Melaleuca nesophila</i>	Pink Melaleuca
<i>Phoenix rupicola</i>	Cliff Date Palm
<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	African Tulip Tree
<i>Tipuana tipu</i>	Tipu
<i>Calliandra haematocephala</i>	Pink Powderpuff
<i>Plumeria rubra</i>	Plumeria
<i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i>	Firewheel Tree
<i>Araucaria araucana</i>	Monkey Puzzle Tree
<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i> 'Tomlinson'	Tomlinson Ash
<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>	Arizona Ash
<i>Fraxinus velutina</i> 'Modesto'	Modesto Ash
<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Chinese Holly
<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Edible Pear
<i>Schefflera pueckleri</i>	Tupidanthus
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Bald Cypress



Eucalyptus cinerea  
Macadamia integrifolia  
Photinia serrulata  
Beaucarnea recurvata  
Butia capitata  
Casimiroa edulis  
Citrus X 'Tangelo'  
Cordyline australis  
Dracaena draco  
Duranta repens  
Eucalyptus leucoxylon  
Eucalyptus torquata  
Howea belmoreana  
Magnolia champaca  
Paulownia fortunei  
Acer palmatum 'Bloodgood'  
Annona cherimola  
Bauhinia variegata 'Candida'  
Dodonaea viscosa 'Purpurea'  
Erythrina coralloides  
Gleditsia triacanthos  
Handroanthus chrysotrichus  
Hibiscus species  
Melia azedarach  
Zelkova serrata  
Aralia elegantissima  
Brugmansia versicolor  
Carya illinoensis  
Casuarina cunninghamiana  
Catalpa bignonioides  
Citrus species  
Dyopsis lutescens  
Eucalyptus species  
Ficus species  
Handroanthus umbellatus  
Heteromeles arbutifolia  
Howea forsteriana  
Melaleuca armillaris  
Melaleuca styphelioides  
Picea pungens  
Pyrus calleryana 'Aristocrat'  
Pyrus calleryana 'Bradford'  
Quercus ilex  
Quercus suber  
Ravenea rivularis  
Raphiolepis indica  
Salix babylonica

Ash Gum  
Smooth-Shell Macadamia  
Chinese Photinia  
Ponytail Palm  
Pindo Palm  
White Sapote  
Tangelo  
Dracaena  
Dragon Tree  
Sky Flower  
White Ironbark  
Coral Gum  
Sentry Palm  
Champaca  
Princess Tree  
Bloodgood Japanese Maple  
Cherimoya  
White Orchid Tree  
Purple Hopseed  
Naked Coral Tree  
Honey Locust  
Golden Trumpet Tree  
Hibiscus  
Chinaberry  
Sawleaf Zelkova  
Threadleaf Aralia  
Angel's Trumpet  
Pecan  
River She-Oak  
Eastern Catalpa  
Citrus Species  
Areca Palm  
Eucalyptus Species  
Ficus Species  
Yellow Trumpet Tree  
Toyon  
Paradise Palm  
Bracelet Honeymyrtle  
Prickly-leaf Paperbark  
Colorado Spruce  
Aristocrat Pear  
Bradford Pear  
Holly Oak  
Cork Oak  
Majesty Palm  
Indian Hawthorne  
Weeping Willow

Salix discolor	Pussy Willow
Salix lasiolepis	Arroyo Willow
Thuja plicata	Western Red Cedar
Ailanthus altissima	Tree of Heaven
Alnus cordata	Italian Alder
Calodendrum capense	Cape Chestnut
Citrus maxima	Pumelo
Dimocarpus longan	Longan
Erythrina americana	Naked Coral Tree
Erythrina crista-galli	Cockspur Coral Tree
Ficus lyrata	Fiddle Leaf Fig
Ficus microcarpa	Cuban Laurel
Ficus microcarpa 'Green Gem'	Green Gem Indian Laurel Fig
Fraxinus species	Ash Species
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis	Chinese Hibiscus
Ilex cornuta 'Burfordii'	Burford Holly
Koeleruteria paniculata	Goldenrain Tree
Lagerstroemia speciosa	Queen Crape Myrtle
Lagunaria patersonia	Primrose Tree
Laurus nobilis	Sweet Bay
Manihot esculenta	Cassava
Nerium oleander	Oleander
Parkinsonia florida	Blue Palo Verde
Photinia serratifolia	Chinese Photinia
Populus deltoides	Cottonwood
Prunus dulcis	Almond
Pyracantha coccinea	Firethorn
Salix nigra	Black Willow
Thevetia peruviana	Yellow Oleander
Trithrinax acanthocoma	Spiny Fiber Palm
Washingtonia filifera	California Fan Palm
Wisteria sinensis (Standard)	Chinese Wisteria (Standard)
Abies procera	Noble Fir
Acacia decurrens	Green Wattle
Acacia stenophylla	Shoestring Acacia
Acca sellowiana	Pineapple Guava
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore Maple
Acer rubrum	Red Maple
Acer saccharinum	Silver Maple
Afrocarpus falcatus	False Yellowwood
Agonis flexuosa 'After Dark'	Purple-leafed Peppermint Tree
Albizia distachya	Plume Albizia
Araucaria bidwillii	Bunya-Bunya Tree
Bauhinia x blakeana	Hong Kong Orchid Tree
Betula papyrifera	Paper Birch
Brachychiton rupestris	Queensland Bottle Tree
Brahea armata	Mexican Blue Palm



Callistemon species	Bottlebrush Species
Cedrus libani	Cedar-of-Lebanon
Cercidiphyllum japonicum	Katsura Tree
Chamaecyparis species	False Cypress Species
Chilopsis linearis	Desert Willow
Dicksonia antarctica	Tasmanian Tree Fern
Dioon edule	Mexican Cycad
Dombeya cacuminum	Strawberry Snowball Tree
Eriobotrya X 'Coppertone'	Coppertone Loquat Hybrid
Erythrina humeana	Natal Coral Tree
Ficus macrophylla	Moreton Bay Fig
Ficus rubiginosa 'Florida'	Florida Rustyleaf Fig
Ilex latifolia	Tajaro
Juniperus virginiana	Eastern Red Cedar
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Tree
Lyonothamnus floribundus	Catalina Ironwood
Magnolia x soulangeana	Saucer Magnolia
Malus floribunda	Crabapple Species
Mangifera indica	Mango
Mimosa species	Mimosa Species
Morus alba 'Pendula'	Weeping White Mulberry
Musa species	Banana
Other Tree 1	Other Tree 1
Persea indica	Canary Island Bay
Pinus coulteri	Coulter Pine
Pinus patula	Jelescote Pine
Pinus torreyana	Torrey Pine
Pithecellobium dulce	Guamuchil
Pittosporum eugenioides	Tarata
Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan'	Kwanzan Flowering Cherry
Rhamnus alaternus	Italian Buckthorn
Salix species	Willow Species
Schefflera arboricola	Dwarf Schefflera
Senna splendida	Golden Wonder Senna
Sequoiadendron giganteum	Giant Sequoia
Strelitzia nicolai	Giant Bird of Paradise
Tamarix aphylla	Athel Tree
Taxodium mucronatum	Montezuma Cypress
Ulmus pumila	Siberian Elm
Vitex lucens	New Zealand Chaste Tree
Yucca species	Yucca Species

**ATTACHMENT B – SITE PHOTOGRAPHS -UNITED LAGUNA WOODS MUTUAL**







**Photo 1.**

Photograph 1 depicts several Canary Island pine trees densely planted along the north and northeast side of residential structures along Avenida Sevilla within the ULWM community.



**Photo 2.**

Photograph 2 depicts several densely planted trees along the north and northeast side of a residential structures along Avenida Sevilla.



**Photo 3.**

Photograph 3 depicts several large trees planted adjacent to residential structures, concrete retaining walls, and a sidewalk.



**Photograph 4.**

Photograph 4 is an example of how aggressive tree root growth can impact adjacent infrastructure such as concrete retaining walls.



**Photograph 5.**

Photograph 5 is an example of how trees planted within close proximity to structures can directly impact fascia boards and roof integrity.



**Photograph 6.**

Photograph 6 is an example of leaf litter debris build-up from trees planted within close proximity to structures.

Accumulation of debris can cause wood rot, attract pests, and create excessive fuel loads. Frequent clearing efforts and maintenance are recommended.





**Photograph 7.**

Photograph 7 is an example of how the roots of certain trees planted within close proximity to structures can impact concrete slabs and exterior stucco.



**Photograph 8.**

Photograph 8 is an example of how trees planted within close proximity to sidewalks can create lifting and shifting of the concrete slabs that may lead to safety hazards and require continued resurfacing/repair efforts.



**Photograph 9.**

Photograph 9 is an example of the shade effect from dense tree canopies blocking sunlight and inhibiting growth of lower canopy perennial shrubs.

## APPENDIX C – WILDLIFE OBSERVED WITHIN UNITED LAGUNA WOODS MUTUAL





Scientific Name	Common Name
<b>CLASS MALACOSTRACA</b>	<b>crustacean</b>
<b>CAMBARIDAE</b>	<b>CRAYFISH</b>
<i>Cambarus dubius</i>	crayfish
<b>CLASS INSECTA</b>	<b>INSECTS</b>
<b>NYMPHALIDAE</b>	<b>BRUSH-FOOTED BUTTERFLIES</b>
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Monarch butterfly
<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	Painted lady
<b>CLASS AMPHIBIA</b>	<b>AMPHIBIANS</b>
<b>RANIDAE</b>	<b>TRUE FROGS</b>
<i>Lithobates catesbeianus</i>	bullfrog
<b>CLASS REPTILIA</b>	<b>REPTILES</b>
<b>EMYDIDAE</b>	<b>BOX AND WATER TURTLES</b>
<i>Actinemys marmorata pallida</i>	southwestern pond turtle
<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>	red-eared slider
<b>PHRYNOSOMATIDAE</b>	<b>ZEBRA-TAILED, EARLESS, FRINGE-TOED, SPINY, TREE, SIDE-BLOTCHED, AND HORNED LIZARDS</b>
<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	western fence lizard
<b>ANGUIDAE</b>	<b>ALLIGATOR LIZARDS</b>
<i>Elgaria multicarinata multicarinata</i>	California alligator lizard
<b>CLASS AVES</b>	<b>BIRDS</b>
<b>ARDEIDAE</b>	<b>HERONS, BITTERNS</b>
<i>Butorides virescens</i>	green heron
<i>Ardea alba</i>	great egret
<i>Egretta thula</i>	snowy egret
<b>ANATIDAE</b>	<b>DUCKS, GEESE, SWANS</b>
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard
<b>ACCIPITRIDAE</b>	<b>HAWKS, KITES, EAGLES</b>
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's hawk
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	red-tailed hawk
<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	red-shouldered hawk
<b>COLUMBIDAE</b>	<b>PIGEONS &amp; DOVES</b>
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	mourning dove
<b>TROCHILIDAE</b>	<b>HUMMINGBIRDS</b>
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's hummingbird
<i>Selasphorus sasin</i>	Allen's hummingbird
<b>PICIDAE</b>	<b>WOODPECKERS</b>
<i>Picoides nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's woodpecker

Scientific Name	Common Name
<b>TYRANNIDAE</b>	<b>TYRANT FLYCATCHERS</b>
<i>Empidonax difficilis</i>	Pacific-slope flycatcher
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	black phoebe
<b>HIRUNDINIDAE</b>	<b>SWALLOWS</b>
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	barn swallow
<b>CORVIDAE</b>	<b>JAYS &amp; CROWS</b>
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow
<b>AEGITHALIDAE</b>	<b>BUSHTITS</b>
<i>Psaltirparus minimus</i>	bushtit
<b>TROGLODYTIDAE</b>	<b>WRENS</b>
<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	house wren
<b>TURDIDAE</b>	<b>THRUSHES</b>
<i>Sialia mexicana</i>	western bluebird
<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	American robin
<b>VIDUIDAE</b>	<b>WHYDAHS</b>
<i>Vidua macr</i>	Pin-tailed whydah
<b>PARULIDAE</b>	<b>WOOD WARBLERS</b>
<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	common yellowthroat
<b>ICTERIDAE</b>	<b>BLACKBIRDS</b>
<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	red-winged blackbird
<i>Icterus cucullatus</i>	hooded oriole
<b>EMBERIZIDAE</b>	<b>EMBERIZIDS</b>
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	song sparrow
<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	spotted towhee
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	white-crowned sparrow
<b>FRINGILLIDAE</b>	<b>FINCHES</b>
<i>Spinus psaltria</i>	lesser goldfinch
<i>Spinus tristis</i>	American goldfinch
<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	house finch
<b>ESTRILDIDAE</b>	<b>ESTRILDID FINCHES</b>
<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	Scaly-breasted Munia
<b>PASSERIDAE</b>	<b>OLD WORLD SPARROWS</b>
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	house sparrow
<b>CLASS MAMMALIA</b>	<b>MAMMALS</b>
<b>DIDELPHIDAE</b>	<b>NEW WORLD OPOSSUMS</b>
<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>	Virginia opossum
<b>LEPORIDAE</b>	<b>HARES &amp; RABBITS</b>
<i>Sylvilagus bachmani</i>	brush rabbit
<b>SCIURIDAE</b>	<b>SQUIRRELS</b>

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Sciurus niger</i>	eastern fox squirrel
<b>GEOMYIDAE</b>	<b>POCKET GOPHERS</b>
<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	Botta's pocket gopher
<b>MURIDAE</b>	<b>MICE, RATS, AND VOLES</b>
<i>Mus musculus</i>	house mouse
<i>Rattus rattus</i>	black rat
<b>CANIDAE</b>	<b>WOLVES &amp; FOXES</b>
<i>Canis latrans</i>	coyote
<b>PROCYONIDAE</b>	<b>RACCOONS</b>
<i>Procyon lotor</i>	raccoon
<b>MEPHITIDAE</b>	<b>SKUNKS</b>
<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	striped skunk





## **RESOLUTION 01-22-XX**

### **Personal Items in Common Areas**

**WHEREAS**, all land outside the unit walls is considered common area, including the planting beds immediately adjacent to the units. The Board of Directors of this Corporation is concerned about the placement of privately-owned objects in the common areas, the possible safety hazards to persons, and maintenance problems caused by such placement; and

**WHEREAS**, the placement of privately-owned objects including plants, potted plants, statuary, and solar lights has become prevalent and unrestrained causing concerns about clutter, safety, and an obstruction to Mutual maintenance activities; and

**WHEREAS**, the Compliance Division and Landscape Committee receives numerous concerns from residents regarding the proliferation of privately-owned objects.

**NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, August XX, 2022 that placement of privately-owned objects in the common areas, including planting beds, shall permit personal/non-standard landscape, within the following guidelines:

- Residents may not enlarge foundation planters.
- Residents may place decorative items, garden décor, statuary, potted plants, or freestanding solar lights within a 36 square foot area immediately adjacent to their unit.
- Residents shall be responsible for the maintenance of this area including weeding, pruning and clean up. These items should be kept in good repair and potted plants should be well-maintained and any empty pots removed.
- Items placed in this area shall not impede the regular maintenance of the landscape and building, nor shall they block or interfere with Mutual irrigation systems.
- Residents understand that the area shall remain common area, subject to the use and passage of all residents.
- Upon sale of the unit, the Member or the estate will be financially responsible for the removal of all personal items and the re-landscaping of this area.
- If the personal plantings and/or decorative items in the common area directly adjacent to the manor are not maintained in a satisfactory manner may result in disciplinary action, including monetary penalties, suspension of member privileges and/or legal action.
- Members are responsible for ensuring that the rules, regulations and policies are followed by anyone they allow into the Community.
- Residents seeking a larger area or alteration of the Mutual owned landscape shall

gain permission from the Board of Directors prior to any changes through the Landscape Request Form process.

**RESOLVED FURTHER**, that Resolution 01-05-63, adopted June 14, 2005 is hereby superseded and cancelled.

**RESOLVED FURTHER**, that the officers and agents of this corporation are hereby authorized on behalf of the corporation to carry out the purpose of this resolution; and





## STAFF REPORT

**DATE:** August 22, 2022  
**FOR:** Landscape Committee  
**SUBJECT:** Restrictions on Outside Plant Watering

### **RECOMMENDATION**

Approve a resolution limiting use of potable water for watering exterior plants from hose bibs to Wednesdays and Sundays only.

### **BACKGROUND**

The Governor of California issued Executive Order M-7-22, calling for increased restrictions on outdoor irrigation using potable water. In response to this Executive Order, on August 9, 2022, The United Board of Directors passed Resolution 01-22-55 (Attachment 1), calling for the reduction of irrigation water use by 15 percent.

### **DISCUSSION**

To reduce the outdoor use of potable water in United Mutual, the Landscape Department is reducing the watering times of shrub beds by 15 percent and reducing watering days for turf from thrice weekly to twice weekly. This reduction in irrigation will produce a noticeable effect on the Mutual Landscape plant material and turf.

Many residents in United mutual have personal exterior plants, both planted and in pots that they water by hand using hoses attached to exterior spigots (hose bibs) on the exterior of the units. To be following both the United resolution and the Executive Order, there is a need to restrict the watering of exterior plants by members and residents.

Determining the percentage of water use from exterior hose bibs is impractical and unenforceable; restricting water use from exterior hose bibs to Tuesdays and Saturdays of each week would be appropriate and enforceable.

This resolution would have no impact on services provided by the Landscape Department.

### **FINANCIAL ANALYSIS**

This recommendation would incur no additional cost to United Mutual. There are potential operational costs savings from a decline in exterior personal water use.

**Prepared By:** Jayanna Abolmoloki, Landscape Administrative Assistant

**Reviewed By:** Kurt Wiemann, Director of Landscape Services

**Committee Routing:**      None.

**ATTACHMENT(S)**

**Attachment 1:** Resolution 01-22-55

**Attachment 2:** Proposed Resolution 01-22-XX



**RESOLUTION 01-22-55**

**Irrigation Water Mandate**

**WHEREAS**, July 14, 2022, the Landscape Committee recognized that the State of California is experiencing record drought conditions requiring parts of Southern California to reduce exterior irrigation water use; and

**WHEREAS**, the current water restriction mandates request a voluntary reduction in potable water use of 15 percent and irrigation water sources in United Mutual are mostly potable water; and

**WHEREAS**, the Landscape Committee determined that a 15 percent reduction of landscape irrigation is a prudent and proactive approach to the ongoing drought conditions in the region;

**NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, on August 9, 2022, that a 15 percent reduction in irrigation water use shall be applied to all irrigation within United Mutual; and

**RESOLVED FURTHER**, this resolution shall become in full force and effect on August 9, 2022; and

**RESOLVED FURTHER**, that the officers and agents of this Corporation are hereby authorized on behalf of the Corporation to carry out this resolution as written.



Attachment 2

**RESOLUTION 01-22-XX**  
**Outside Plant Watering Restrictions**

**WHEREAS**, August 22, 2022, the United Landscape Committee recognized that the State of California is experiencing record drought conditions requiring parts of Southern California to reduce exterior irrigation water use, and;

**WHEREAS**, exterior water sources available to residents in United Mutual are potable water, accessed through hose bibs on the exterior of the units, and;

**WHEREAS**, at this time, state and local mandates apply to potable water, and;

**WHEREAS**, the United Landscape Committee determined that members and residents in United Mutual must limit exterior watering of outside plants with potable water from exterior mounted hose bibs using a hose or other methods.

**NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, on September 13, 2022, that members and residents within United Mutual must limit the exterior watering of outside personal plants using potable water from exterior mounted hose bibs using a hose or other methods to Wednesdays and Sundays only, and;

**RESOLVED FURTHER**, this resolution shall become in full force and effect on September 13, 2022, and;

**RESOLVED FURTHER**, that the officers and agents of this Corporation are hereby authorized on behalf of the Corporation to carry out this resolution as written.



## STAFF REPORT

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**DATE:** August 22, 2022  
**FOR:** Landscape Committee  
**SUBJECT:** Tree Removal Request: 35-G Calle Aragon – One Pink Flame Tree

---

### **RECOMMENDATION**

Deny the request for the removal of one Pink Flame tree.

### **BACKGROUND**

The requestor became a Member in August 2011, and is requesting the removal of one Pink Flame tree, *Brachychiton discolor*, located in the turf area at the rear of the unit.

The reasons cited for the removal are litter/debris, overgrown, and the resident's husband has allergies due to the tree. There are four additional signatures on the Mutual Request Form in favor of the removal. (Attachment 1)

The tree was last pruned in May 2019; future trimming is tentatively scheduled for fiscal year 2023. This tree species is on a four-year trimming cycle.

The height of the tree is approximately 42 feet, with a trunk diameter of approximately 20 inches. The tree is growing approximately six feet from the common walkway, and approximately 10 feet from the unit's patio wall. (Attachment 2)

### **DISCUSSION**

At the time of the inspection, the tree was found to be in fair health. There was some minor damage to the trunk. The tree had a large amount of surface roots, the largest approximately 25 feet from the trunk.

There was noticeable damage to a large percentage of the leaves, most likely due to caterpillars. During the inspection there were no signs of caterpillars, but this activity will not kill the tree and it is a seasonal occurrence. The tree has an open canopy, and sufficient clearance from the manors.

There were two cracks in the sidewalks. However, no raising or an offset lip was present. A ticket for the streets and sidewalks department to inspect the area will be generated through Resident Services. The far-reaching surface roots will be removed; this procedure will not cause any damage or create an unstable situation. Staff will monitor the tree in the spring, and if the caterpillar infestation returns, staff will treat the tree.

In regard to litter/debris, as stated in Resolution 01-13-17 Tree Maintenance Policy, "...Unless there is a purposeful reason, trees should not be removed merely because they are messy, or because of residents' personal preferences concerning shape, color, size or fragrance..."

This request does not meet the requirements of the policy. Therefore, staff is recommending the denial of this tree removal request.

**FINANCIAL ANALYSIS**

The cost to remove the tree is estimated at \$1,380. The recurring cost every four years to trim the tree is \$156 and the crew rental cost for an off-schedule trim is estimated at \$450. The estimated value of the tree is \$3,260 based on the tree inventory data.

**Prepared By:** Bob Merget, Landscape Manager

**Reviewed By:** Kurt Wiemann, Director of Landscape Services

Jayanna Abolmoloki, Landscape Administrative Assistant

**Committee Routing:** None.

**ATTACHMENT(S)**

**Attachment 1:** Mutual Landscape Request Form

**Attachment 2:** Photographs



## Attachment 1

RECEIVED  
JUL 07 2022

Laguna Woods Village

## MUTUAL LANDSCAPE REQUEST FORM

BY: ADP PLEASE NOTE: THIS FORM IS NOT INTENDED FOR ROUTINE MAINTENANCE REQUESTS

For all non-routine requests, please fill out this form. Per the policy of your Mutual, if your request falls outside the scope of the managing agent's authority, it will be forwarded to the Mutual's Landscape Committee for review. If you are unsure whether your request falls into this category, first contact Resident Services at 597-4600 in order to make that determination.

PLEASE RETURN COMPLETED REQUEST FORM TO RESIDENT SERVICES.

## Resident/Owner Information

You must be an owner to request non-routine Landscape requests.

35 G CALLE ARAGON

Address

06/30/2022

Today's Date

IRINA DARNELL

Resident's Name

949-636-8081

Telephone Number

## Non-Routine Request

Please checkmark the item that best describes your request. If none apply, please checkmark "Other" and explain.

☒ Tree Removal☐ New Landscape☐ Off-Schedule Trimming☐ Other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

## Reason for Request

Please checkmark the item(s) that best explain the reason for your request.

☐ Structural Damage ☐ Sewer Damage ☒ Overgrown ☐ Poor Condition☒ Litter/Debris ☐ Personal Preference ☐ View Obstruction☐ Other (explain):health reasons, hazardous, messy.

## GUIDELINES:

- Structural/Sewer Damage: Damage to buildings, sidewalks, sewer pipes, or other facilities may justify removal if corrective measures are not practical.
- Overgrown/Crowded: Trees or plants that have outgrown the available space may justify removal.
- Damaged/Declining Health: Trees or plants that are declining in health will be evaluated for corrective action before removal/replacement is considered.
- View Blockage: By nature, view blockage must be reviewed case by case to determine the appropriate course of action.
- Litter and Debris: Because all trees shed litter seasonally, generally this is not an adequate reason to justify removal. However, if granted, removal/replacement may be at the resident's expense.
- Personal Preference: Because one does not like the appearance or other characteristics of the tree or plant generally does not justify its removal. However, if granted, removal/replacement is usually at the resident's expense.



### Description & Location of Request

Please briefly describe the situation and the exact location of the subject of the request (e.g., "roots of pine tree in front of manor XYZ are lifting the sidewalk"). Attach pictures as necessary.

This tree is very very messy. It is located in front of my patio. My patio always full with leaves and flowers. My husband has allergy from it.

### Signatures of All Neighbors Affected By This Request

Because your request may affect one or more of your neighbors, it is imperative that you obtain their signatures, manor numbers, and whether they are for, undecided, or against this request.

Signature	Manor #	For	Undecided	Against
Ell Smith	35R	✓		
Aase Benson	35H	✓		
J. A.	35T	✓		
C. K. ied	35B	✓		

(Please attach a separate sheet if more signatures are necessary.)

### Acknowledgement - Owner

By signing, you are acknowledging this request.

Dan  
Owner's Signature

Irina Darnell  
Owner's Name

### OFFICE USE ONLY

MOVE-IN DATE: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_ INITIALS: \_\_\_\_\_  
 530 \_\_\_\_\_ 540 \_\_\_\_\_ 570 \_\_\_\_\_ LAST PRUNED: \_\_\_\_\_  
 RELANDSCAPED: \_\_\_\_\_ NEXT TIME: \_\_\_\_\_  
 TREE SPECIES: \_\_\_\_\_  
 COMMENTS: \_\_\_\_\_  
 TREE VALUE: \_\_\_\_\_ TREE REMOVAL COST: \_\_\_\_\_



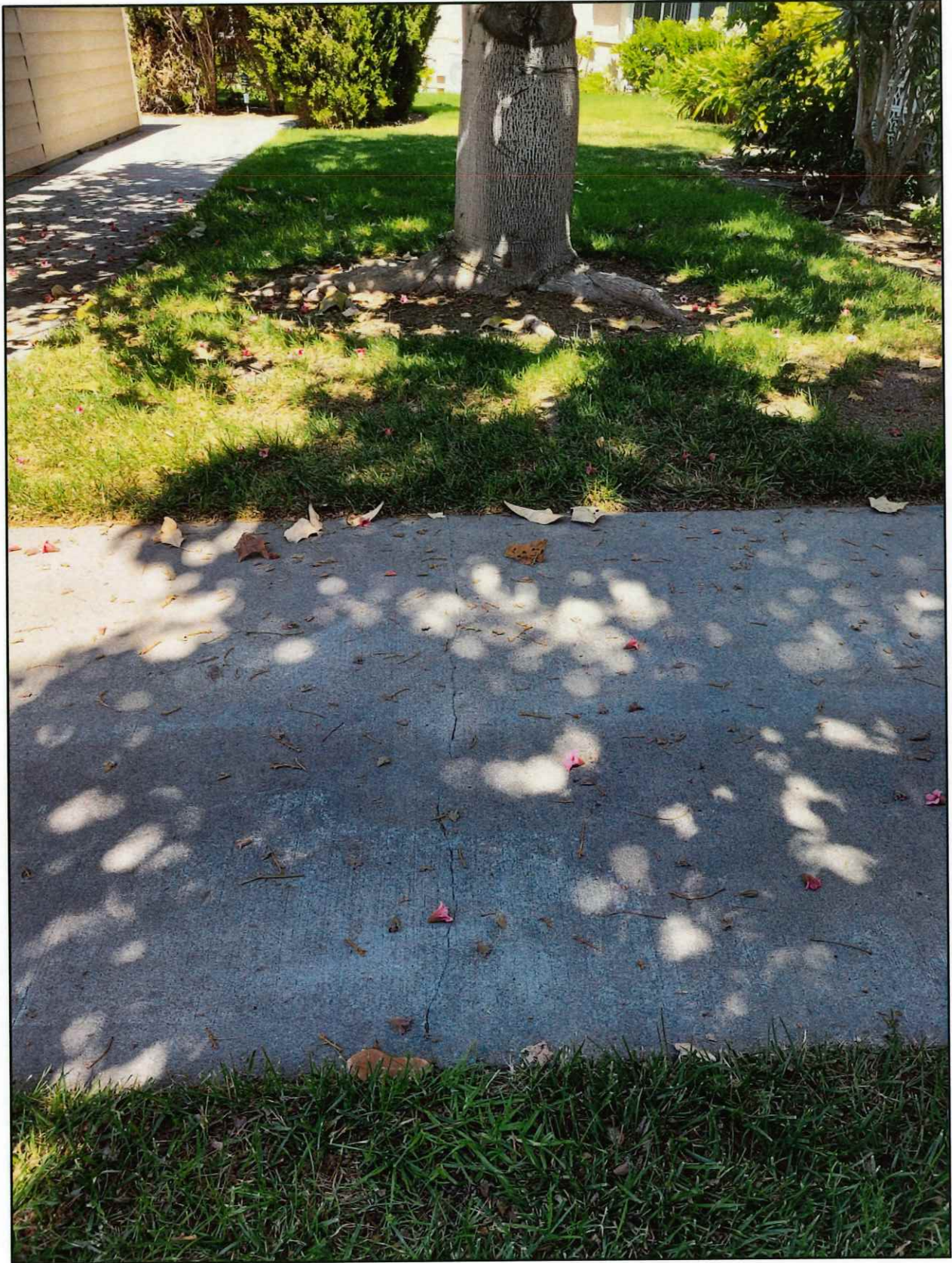
## Attachment 2











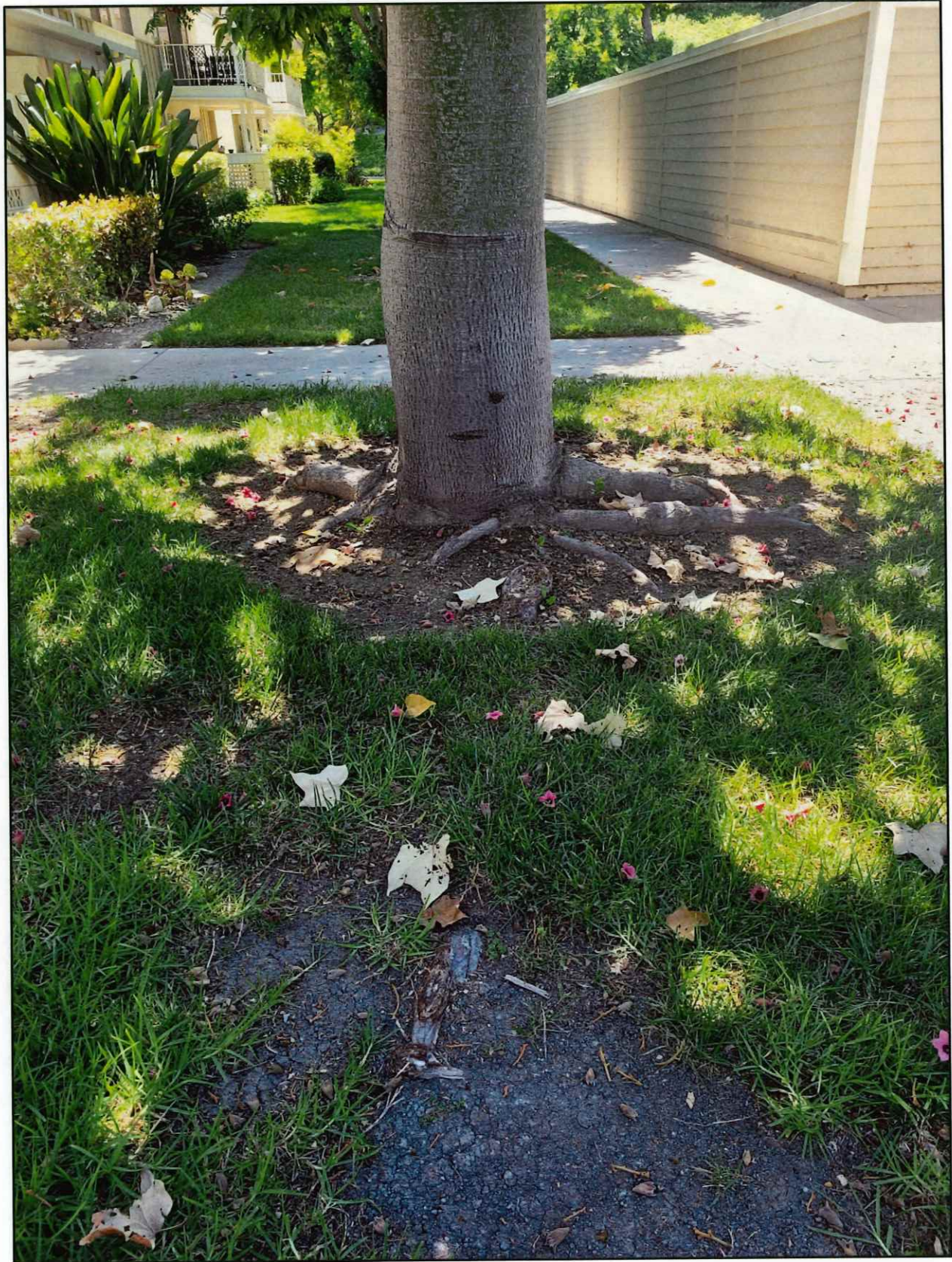
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Attachment #12  
Page 7 of 12





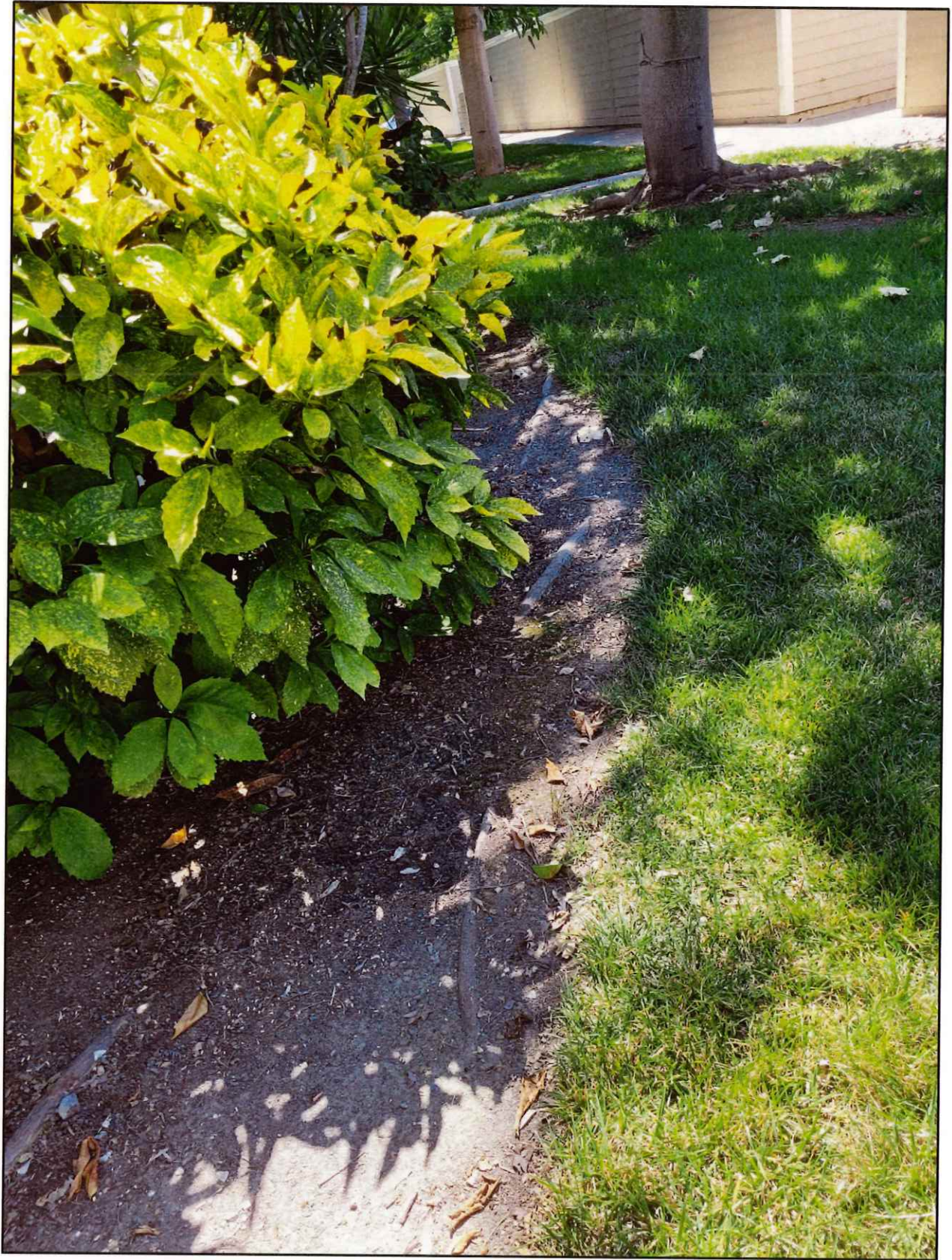




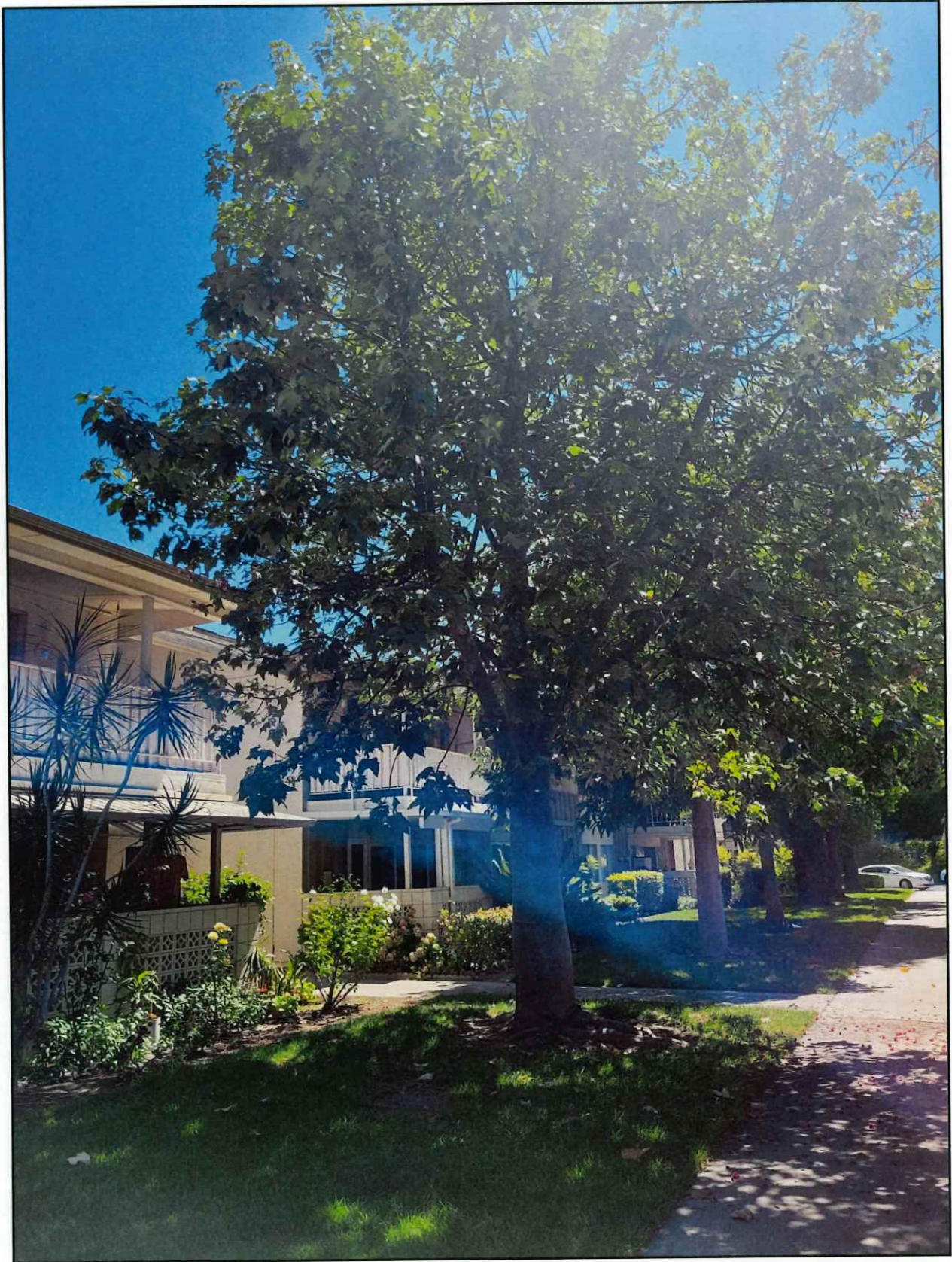
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Attachment #12  
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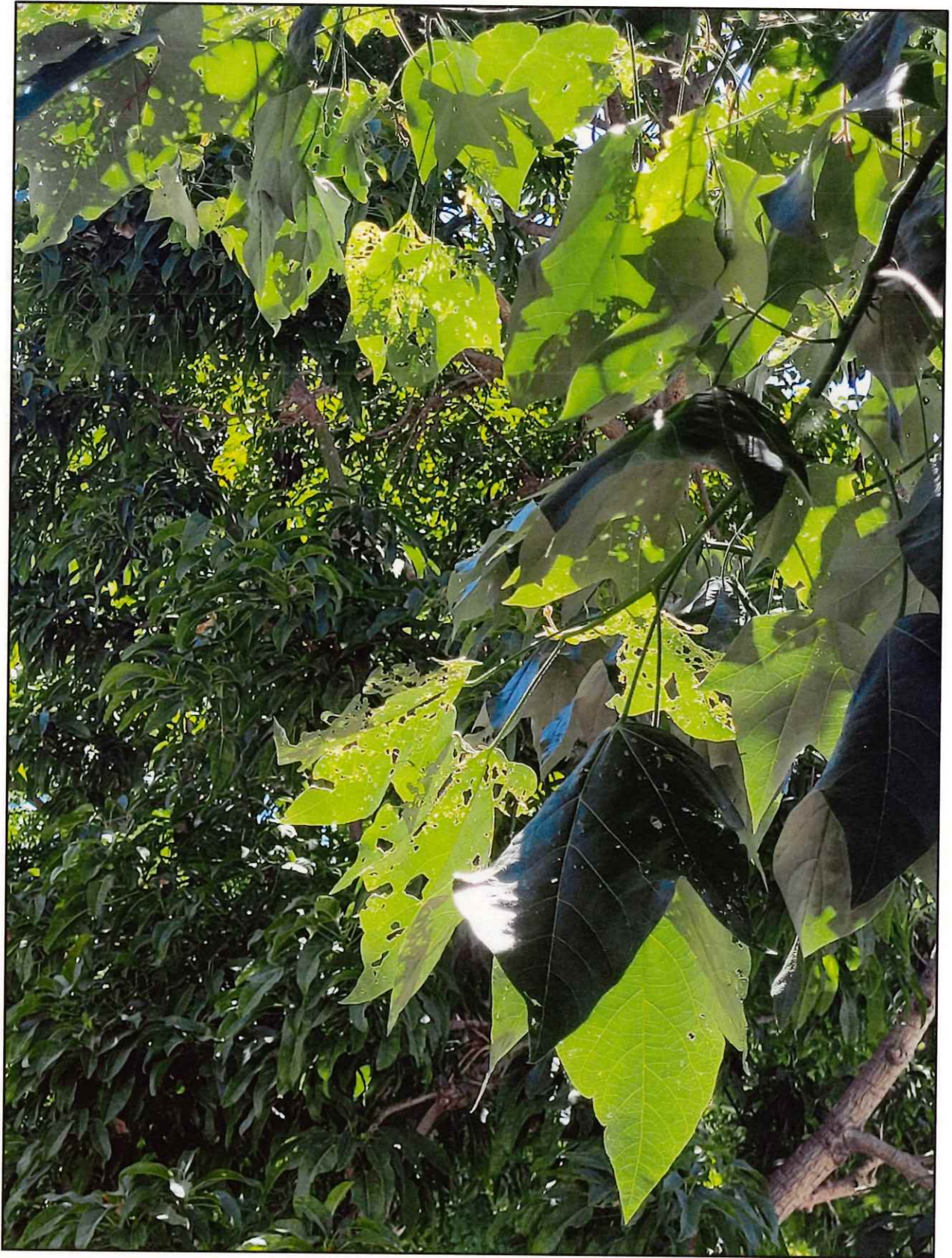
















## STAFF REPORT

**DATE:** August 22, 2022  
**FOR:** Landscape Committee  
**SUBJECT:** Tree Removal Request: 2044-C Via Mariposa E. – One Jacaranda Tree

### RECOMMENDATION

Deny the request for the removal of one Jacaranda tree.

### BACKGROUND

The requestor became a Member in November 2011, and is requesting the removal of one Jacaranda tree, *Jacaranda mimosifolia*, located in the planter area at the front of the unit.

The reasons cited for the removal are overgrown, sewer damage, poor condition, and the tree has fragile branches that fall during high winds resulting in potential damage. There are four additional signatures on the Mutual Request Form in favor of the removal. (Attachment 1)

The tree was last pruned in May 2021; future trimming is tentatively scheduled for fiscal year 2023. This tree species is on a two-year trimming cycle.

The height of the tree is approximately 40 feet, with a trunk diameter of approximately 16 inches. The tree is growing approximately eight feet from the common walkway and approximately 12 feet from the unit's patio wall. (Attachment 2)

### DISCUSSION

At the time of the inspection, the tree was found to be in fair health. The tree has an open balanced canopy with a lean towards the unit's patio. Movement at the ground is an indicator of potential stability issues; at this time there were no signs of movement at the ground level.

The branches and limbs were all well attached with no broken or dead hangers in the canopy. There is evidence of a major limb removal in the past, there are no records indicating the reason. There were no signs of pests, past or present, or decay. There were surface roots present, however, no damage to the sidewalks were noted. There is no past history of any sewer line issues at this manor dating back to 1996.

At this time, there is no just cause to remove this Jacaranda tree.

### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The cost to remove the tree is estimated at \$1,104. The recurring cost to trim the tree every two years is \$156, and the crew rental cost to trim the tree off schedule is estimated at \$450. The estimated value of the tree is \$3,260 based on the tree inventory data.

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**Prepared By:** Bob Merget, Landscape Manager

**Reviewed By:** Kurt Wiemann, Director of Landscape Services

Jayanna Abolmoloki, Landscape Administrative Assistant

**Committee Routing:** None.

**ATTACHMENT(S)**

**Attachment 1:** Mutual Landscape Request Form

**Attachment 2:** Photographs



# Attachment 1



Laguna Woods Village

## MUTUAL LANDSCAPE REQUEST FORM

**PLEASE NOTE: THIS FORM IS NOT INTENDED FOR ROUTINE MAINTENANCE REQUESTS**

For all non-routine requests, please fill out this form. Per the policy of your Mutual, if your request falls outside the scope of the managing agent's authority, it will be forwarded to the Mutual's Landscape Committee for review. If you are unsure whether your request falls into this category, first contact Resident Services at 597-4600 in order to make that determination.

**PLEASE RETURN COMPLETED REQUEST FORM TO RESIDENT SERVICES.**

### Resident/Owner Information

*You must be an owner to request non-routine Landscape requests.*

2044 Via Mariposa E Unit C

Address

June 28, 2022

Today's Date

Timothy & Michelle Liang

Resident's Name

(909) 979-4140

Telephone Number

### Non-Routine Request

*Please checkmark the item that best describes your request. If none apply, please checkmark "Other" and explain.*

☒ Tree Removal

☐ New Landscape

☒ Off-Schedule Trimming

☐ Other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

### Reason for Request

*Please checkmark the item(s) that best explain the reason for your request.*

☐ Structural Damage ☒ Sewer Damage ☒ Overgrown ☒ Poor Condition

☐ Litter/Debris ☐ Personal Preference

☐ Other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

### **GUIDELINES:**

- **Structural/Sewer Damage:** Damage to buildings, sidewalks, sewer pipes, or other facilities may justify removal if corrective measures are not practical.
- **Overgrown/Crowded:** Trees or plants that have outgrown the available space may justify removal.
- **Damaged/Declining Health:** Trees or plants that are declining in health will be evaluated for corrective action before removal/replacement is considered.
- **Litter and Debris:** Because all trees shed litter seasonally, generally this is not an adequate reason to justify removal. However, if granted, removal/replacement may be at the resident's expense.
- **Personal Preference:** Because one does not like the appearance or other characteristics of the tree or plant generally does not justify its removal. However, if granted, removal/replacement is usually at the resident's expense.

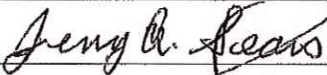
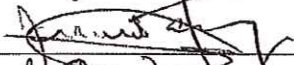
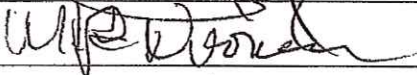

### Description & Location of Request

Please briefly describe the situation and the exact location of the subject of the request (e.g., "roots of pine tree in front of manor XYZ are lifting the sidewalk"). Attach pictures as necessary.

The giant Jacaranda tree has fragile branches. When strong wind blows, the thick branches broke and fell to the ground, which might cause severe damage to our life safety.

### Signatures of All Neighbors Affected By This Request


Because your request may affect one or more of your neighbors, it is imperative that you obtain their signatures, manor numbers, and whether they are for, undecided, or against this request.


Signature	Manor #	For	Undecided	Against
	2044 B	X		
	2044 D	X		
	2044 A	X		
	2021 B	X		

(Please attach a separate sheet if more signatures are necessary.)

### Acknowledgement - Owner

By signing, you are acknowledging this request.

  
Owner's Signature

  
Owner's Name

### OFFICE USE ONLY

MOVE-IN DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_ INITIALS: \_\_\_\_\_

530 \_\_\_\_\_ 540 \_\_\_\_\_

570 \_\_\_\_\_ LAST PRUNED: \_\_\_\_\_

RELANDSCAPED: \_\_\_\_\_

NEXT TIME: \_\_\_\_\_

TREE SPECIES: \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS: \_\_\_\_\_

TREE VALUE: \_\_\_\_\_ TREE REMOVAL COST: \_\_\_\_\_

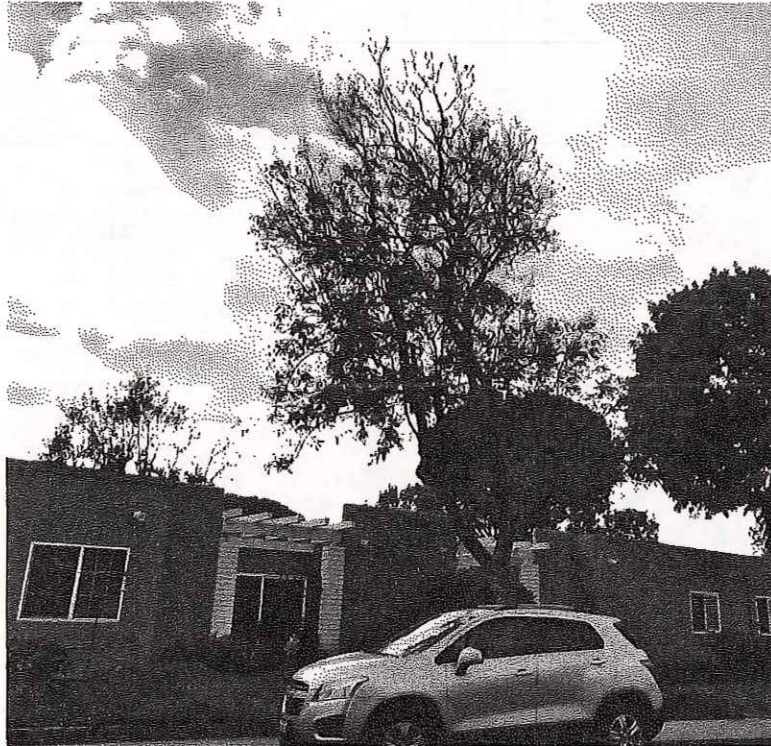




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## Attachment 2

